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BOROUGH OF KETTERING

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1951

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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INDEX

Page
Action under Statutory Powers (Housing) 28
Acute Poliomyelitis 37

Bakehouses 22, 32
Bed Bugs—Eradication of 25
Births, Number of 9, 11
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality, 1951 10
Byelaws—Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air 14

Camping Sites 24
Cancer 41
Care and Attention of Old People 13
Closet Accommodation 18
Common Lodging Houses 24
Conveniences, Public 18
Cremations 55
Cysticercus Bovis 31

Dead, Disposal of, by Local Authority 13
Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality, 1951 10
Deaths, Number of 9, 11
Deaths, Registered Causes of 11
Defects, Remedy of, without service of formal notices 28
Defence (General) Regulations, 1939 (Regulation 62 B.) 14
Diphtheria 39
Diphtheria Immunisation 37
Disinfecting and Cleansing Station 52
Drainage and Sewerage 18
Dysentery 53

Employees, Examination of 55
Enteric Fever 37
Erysipelas 39
Erythema Nodosum 52

Factories 22, 26
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Report of Inspector 33
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Section 15 14
Food, Inspection and Supervision of 29
Food Poisoning 39
Fried Fish Shops 32

Health Education 14
Health Services, General Provision 12
Hepatitis, Infective 39
Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding 29
Housing, General observations 27
Housing Inspection 19

Ice Cream 30
Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Amendment Regulations, 1951 14
Infectious and Other Diseases, Prevalence of and Control over 35
Infective Hepatitis 39
Inspection and Supervision of Food 29
Inspections and visits 18
Introductory Letter 6

Jaundice, Infective 39

Kettering Hygienic Food Association 29

Laboratory Facilities 12
Leprosy Regulations, 1951 14

Mass Radiography Survey 47
Maternal Mortality 10
Meat and Other Foods 31
Measles 39
Meningococcal Infection 39
Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 to 1949 30

National Assistance Act, 1948 13
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 ...... 13, 14
New Legislation 14
Notices served 20
Notifiable Diseases, Number of cases and Age Groups 35
Notifiable Diseases, Summary in Wards 36

Old People, Welfare of 13
Overcrowding 29

Persons in Need of Care and Attention 13
Pests, Prevention of Damage by 25
Poliomyelitis—Acute 37
Population 11
Pneumonia 39
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 25
Private Street Works 18
Public Cleansing 18
Public Conveniences 18
Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1951 14
Public Health Committee 5
Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951 14

Rag Flock Act, 1951 14
Remedy of defects without service of formal notices 28
Rivers and Streams 18

Sanitary Condition of Schools 24
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area 15
Sanitary Inspection 19
Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1951 14
Sanitary Work carried out 21
Scabies 52
Scarlet Fever 39
Sewer Maintenance Treatment 25
Sewerage and Drainage 18
Shops Act, 1950 14
Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1951 14
Smallpox 37
Staff 5
Statistics, Summary of 9
Statutory Powers, Action under (Housing) 28
Streams and Rivers 18
Swimming Baths and Pools 24

Tuberculosis 46
T.B. Care Committee 46
Tuberculosis—Mass Radiography Survey 47
Typhus 37

Vaccination 36
Vital Statistics for the Year, Extracts from 9

Water Sampling 12
Water Supply 15
Welfare of Old People 13
Whooping Cough 39
Workshops and Factories 26

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BOROUGH OF KETTERING

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

December, 1951.

Members :

Alderman R. W. Tailby (*Chairman*).
The Mayor, Alderman C. E. Goode, J.P.
Alderman C. Mayes, J.P., C.C.
Councillor R. W. Cox.
„ E. F. Hall.
„ Mrs. B. Huggett.
„ W. J. Litchfield.
„ C. Parker.
„ H. C. Roberts.
„ H. R. Surridge.
„ M. L. Thomas.
„ E. A. Timson, M.B.E.
„ W. Walden.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health :
Florence Bentham, M.B., B.S. (Durh.), D.P.H. (Lond.). (1)

Chief Sanitary Inspector :
H. E. Deuce, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (2) (4)

Senior Additional Sanitary Inspector :
A.E. Innes, B.Sc. (Econ.), D.P.A., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (to 23rd September, 1951).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :
D. G. Owens, M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (from 14th August, 1951).
C. Riley, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (to 19th May, 1951).
R. E. Hope, M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (from 5th November, 1951).
J. Smith, M.S.I.A. (1) (3) (4) (from 15th January, 1951).

Chief Clerk :
J. F. Burridge.

Clerks :
I.A. Blencowe.
R. J. Cooke.
J. F. Slow.

Rodent Operative :
B. Clarke.

Disinfecting Assistants :
H. Woodward.
P. J. Woodward.
C. Haywood.

---

(1) Exchequer Grants.
(2) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector.
(3) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examining Board as Sanitary Inspector.
(4) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MANOR HOUSE,
KETTERING.

June, 1952.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF KETTERING.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1951.

The contents of this report have been compiled in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular No. 42/51 dated the 10th December, 1951. The vital statistics which are included are based on information supplied by the Registrar-General ; this was received on the 27th May, 1952.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough is 36, 740.

The birthrate per 1,000 total population which increased slightly from 13.84 in 1950 to 14.3 is below that for England and Wales. The stillbirth rate of 0.39 per 1,000 total population is above that for England and Wales which is 0.36. The stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births is 26.72 compared with 25.24 in 1950 and 14.16 in 1949.

The death rate from all causes per 1,000 total population is 10.3 compared with 11.84 in 1950 and 12.5 for England and Wales. Of the 411 deaths, diseases of the heart and circulatory system, cancer and tuberculosis accounted for 137, 72 and 13 respectively, together making 54 per cent. of the total.

The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births is nil for the ninth successive year. The infantile mortality rate, that is, the number of deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live births is 19.61 compared with 19.92 for 1950 and 29.6 for England and Wales.

There were no cases of diphtheria notified during the year. The last confirmed case occurred in 1947.

In a recent statement made by Dr. W. P. D. Logan, Chief Medical Statistician of the General Register Office, he declared " The situation is now being reached—a situation scarcely dreamed of in 1940 when the immunisation campaign started—where the eradication of diphtheria as an indigenous disease in this country can be foreseen as a very real possibility within the next few years, provided there is no slackening in the immunisation efforts that have been so dramatically successful in the past 10 years."

To maintain this satisfactory position not less than 75% of babies must be immunised before their 1st birthday. In England and Wales there has been a reduction in the number of children immunised before their 1st birthday in 1951, to about 28% of the estimated number of children reaching the age of 1 year. Dr. Logan makes this warning statement :—" If parents leave their children unprotected there may be a return of diphtherial outbreaks of the possibility of which there have been one or two sharp reminders in recent months." He estimates that if a non-immunised child contracts diphtheria his chances of dying from that disease are 7 times greater than those of an immunised child. From 1945 to 1947 the notifications of cases of diphtheria were three times higher, the death rate 22 times higher and the fatality rate (ratio of deaths to actual cases) 7 times higher among non-immunised than among immunised children.

The reduction of the incidence of diphtheria has been achieved at a relatively small cost and millions of pounds have been saved by the closing of diphtheria wards at isolation hospitals and each year more than 2,000 nurses have been released for other work. Money spent on prevention truly yields enormous dividends.

Sonne Dysentery which was prevalent in most parts of the country in 1950 continued to occur in 1951. This disease, like most other diseases, is preventable and will only cease to spread when we have a cleanliness-conscious public whose individual members carry out the simple rules of hand-washing, correct dish-washing and protecting food from dust, flies and other vermin. It is much more sensible and economical to prevent flies entering the house by fixing wooden outer doors and frames covered with wire-mesh to the entrance and windows than to spend time and money on spraying etc., trying to eliminate these pests after they have entered the house and contaminated the food.

The use of individual towels, the provision of wash-hand basins in lavatory compartments and washing soiled garments and bedding in a sink or bowl which is not used for washing up crockery and cutlery would also assist in the prevention of cases of gastro-enteritis. Dysentery germs have been isolated from the fingers and from under the nails of persons suffering from dysentery and carriers and excretors of the disease, from washing-up water, crockery and utensils during dysentery epidemics. Sonne Dysentery germs have also been grown from meat and fat in the debris from a slicing machine. The dysentery outbreak has resulted in a considerable loss of working hours especially of the mothers of young children suffering from the disease.

Tuberculosis is another of the preventable infectious diseases, yet it is the largest killer amongst the preventable diseases. Vast sums of money are expended yearly on the treatment and care of persons suffering from tuberculosis but only a very small proportion is allotted to prevention.

The marked decrease in the incidence of other infectious diseases does not apply to tuberculosis which is five times more common in household contacts than in the general population.

B.C.G. vaccination schemes at present only cover those at greatest risk of infection.

I trust that the day is not far distant when it will be possible to reduce the incidence of the disease by carrying out B.C.G. vaccination of infants (all infants being tuberculin negative at birth) in the labour wards of our maternity hospitals and in their homes immediately after birth. The dividend on the money spent in this method of prevention would be as outstanding as that resulting from diphtheria immunisation.

It is hoped that an early start will be made to protect all non-infected school children as one of the means of reducing the incidence of tuberculosis in young adults.

It is interesting to note that in Copenhagen where B.C.G. vaccination of tuberculin negative school children has been carried out since 1937 not one case of tuberculous meningitis, miliary tuberculosis or pulmonary tuberculosis has been observed from 1937 to 1950 amongst the children known to the Central Tuberculosis Station and successfully vaccinated with B.C.G. Some of these children live in homes where there are one or more cases of open (infectious) tuberculosis.

An early return to the economical and hygienic pre-war practice of retailing milk in waxed cartons is desirable.

During the year it has been discovered in America that certain normal human tissues can be cultivated in the laboratory and used for experimental purposes. The poliomyelitis virus can be grown on these cultures. This will obviate the need for using monkeys for isolating and typing the virus. This discovery may result in the production of a vaccine for the prevention of cases of poliomyelitis and a form of treatment for the cure of the disease.

Last year I mentioned that 36 municipalities in U.S.A. were regularly fluorinating their water supplies to assist in the reduction of dental disease and others were arranging to do so. Now 200 cities and towns are adding fluorides to their water supply or are planning to do so.

In this country preliminary investigations are being carried out at Kilmarnock. The cost of dental services is nearly £1 per head of the population whereas the cost of fluorination of the water supply which has been proved to reduce the incidence of dental caries by 40—50% is under 6d. per head per annum.

If the Working Party from the Medical Research Council which is at present in U.S.A. investigating fluoridation of water supplies reports favourably and pilot schemes are instituted, it is hoped that this area will be one where the trial scheme is put into operation.

I desire to thank Mr. L. H. Brown, Engineer and Manager of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board for information concerning the water supply ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Haugh, O.B.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor for the information regarding housing, drainage, sewerage and public cleansing which is incorporated in this report ; and the general practitioners who have continued to inform me of any undue prevalence of diseases in the town and of cases of the less common diseases which are not at present notifiable by statute.

I wish to express to my colleagues in other departments my appreciation of their interest and help and to thank all the Staff engaged in the work of the Public Health services for the valuable work they have done during the past year.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

FLORENCE BENTHAM,
Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	4,546
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population	36,740
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951) according to Rate Books	11,060
Rateable Value	£242,365
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£950

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

LIVE BIRTHS.	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Legitimate	481	265	216
Illegitimate	29	13	16
Totals	510	278	232

Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 13.88 (Crude).

STILL BIRTHS.	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Legitimate	13	7	6
Illegitimate	1	1	—
Totals	14	8	6

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 26.72

DEATHS.	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
	411	226	185

Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 11.19 (Crude)

Death from Puerperal causes :

Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil

Death-rate of infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	19.61
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.63
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	68.97

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	72
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1

Birth rates, Civilian Death rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1951.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Kettering
Births	**Rates per 1,000 Home Population.**				
Live births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	14.3
Still births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.39
Deaths.					
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	10.3
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.32
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.60
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.5
Notifications (*Corrected*).					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.63
Whooping cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	3.59
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.16
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	15.51
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	1.14
Acute poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.19
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.14
Food poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	—
Deaths.	**Rates per 1,000 Live Births.**				
All causes under 1 year of age	29.6(*a*)	33.9	27.6	26.4	19.61
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	Nil
Notifications (*Corrected*).	**Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.**				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	7.63

Maternal Mortality.

	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births England and Wales	Kettering
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.10	Nil
Abortion with toxaemia	0.00	Nil
Other toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	0.24	Nil
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	0.13	Nil
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	0.05	Nil
Abortion with sepsis	0.09	Nil
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.18	Nil

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(*a*) Per 1,000 related live births.

Population.—The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population for the mid year 1951 is 36,740 and the vital statistics in the report are based on that figure.

Births.—(*a*) Live Births.—The Registrar-General returns the number of births registered during 1951 as 510, of which 278 were males and 232 were females. This gives a crude birth rate of 13.88 per 1,000 total population, compared with 13.44 in 1950. The corrected birth rate, i.e., the rate which would be arrived at if the age and sex constitution of the population of the district was in the same proportion as the rest of England and Wales, is 14.3 compared with 15.5 for England and Wales. Twenty-nine births were illegitimate, 13 males and 16 females.

(*b*) Still Births.—The number of stillborn children registered in 1951 was 14, of which 8 were males and 6 females. This gives a stillbirth rate of 26.72 per 1,000 total births and 0.39 per 1,000 total population.

Deaths.—The Registrar-General gives the number of deaths registered as 411 of which 226 were males and 185 females. Sixty-five residents died outside the area and 126 non-residents died within the area.

Taking the estimated population figure of 36,740 the crude death rate for 1951 is 11.19 but the corrected death rate, i.e., the rate which would be arrived at if the age and sex constitution of the population of Kettering was in the same proportion as the rest of England and Wales, is 10.3 compared with 12.5 for England and Wales.

The Registrar-General's comparability factor for the correction of the birth rate for the Borough is 1.03 and for the death rate is 0.92.

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males	Females	Total
All causes	226	185	411
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	7	4	11
2. Tuberculosis, Other Forms	2	—	2
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	1	—	1
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	9	15
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	13	4	17
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	11	32
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	3	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	30	25	55

		Males	Females	Total
18.	Coronary disease, angina	31	17	48
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	8	6	14
20.	Other heart disease	29	33	62
21.	Other circulatory diseases	10	3	13
22.	Influenza	13	11	24
23.	Pneumonia	6	14	20
24.	Bronchitis	10	4	14
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	4	5
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	—	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4
30.	Pregnancy, child birth, abortion	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	1	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	18	32
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3
34.	All other accidents	5	4	9
35.	Suicide	4	2	6
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths of infants under 1 year :			
Total	6	4	10
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age :			
Total	5	4	9
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	1	1	2

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.—The following specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton :

Water—Town's supply from taps	7
Water—Council's Swimming Bath (Bacteriological exam.)	5
Water—Other Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools (Bacteriological exam.)	6
Water—Pump in scullery (Bacteriological examination)	1

The following specimens were sent to the Clinical Research Association, London :

Water—Stream (Chemical examination)	3

The following specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton, and the Laboratory at the Kettering and District General Hospital :

Faeces	1430
Swabs from throat and nose	127
Sputum	36
Blood	2
Vaginal swabs	2
Swab from ulcer	1
Various Foods	52
Milk	28
Ice-cream	20

One egg was sent to the Salmonella Reference Laboratory Colindale.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47. Care and Attention of Old People.

It has not been found necessary to take action under this Section since the coming into operation of the Act.

Seventeen cases were brought to the notice of the department by local practitioners and others but on investigation no action under this section was necessary.

Six of these required immediate hospital treatment and finally agreed to go into hospital. With the co-operation of the County Welfare Officer cases were admitted to hospitals in the Oxford Regional Hospital Board's area.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

This Act came into operation on 1st September, 1951, and gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention. Applications for Court Orders may be made either by the local authority or by the medical officer of health where the authority authorises the medical officer of health to make applications in cases to which the amending Act applies.

Section 50. Disposal of the Dead.

During 1951 two persons were cremated by the local authority under this scheme as no other suitable arrangements were made by relatives or friends.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

A Darby and Joan Club was formed under the auspices of the W.V.S. and held its first meeting on the 2nd May, 1951. At the end of the year 195 members had been enrolled.

The Voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee which it was proposed to form in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular number 11/50, referred to in my report for the year 1950, has not been completely constituted and in consequence no meetings have been held during the year.

NEW LEGISLATION.

The Shops Act, 1950, came into operation on 1st January, 1951.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Amendment Regulations, 1951, whereby local authorities may require the use of thermometers to indicate and record the temperatures to which ice cream mixture is subjected in the manufacture of ice cream, came into operation on 18th January, 1951.

Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, came into operation on 19th April, 1951.

The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1951, making Leprosy a notifiable disease, came into force on 22nd June, 1951.

Regulation 62B of Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, concerning the suspension of restrictions on the keeping of pigs, hens and rabbits, ceased to have effect in England and Wales from 1st July, 1951.

Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1951, came into force on the 8th July, 1951, and implement recommendations made by the Local Government Manpower Committee for simplifying the control exercised by the Ministry of Health over the appointment of medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, came into operation on the 1st August, 1951. The new Regulations replace The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1939.

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, dealing with the removal of persons in need of care and attention, came into operation on the 1st September, 1951.

The Rag Flock Act, 1951, which repealed the Acts of 1911 and 1928, came into force on the 1st September, 1951. The Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors are made authorised officers under Section 35.

The Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1951, came into operation on the 1st October, 1951, requiring the provision of water and feed to animals retained in lairage for a period exceeding 12 hours.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 179.

Health Education is the most important duty of the staff of the Public Health Department whose aim is to advise and educate the citizens of the Borough to a true appreciation of the maintenance of positive health and of prevention of ill-health of the individual especially by attention to environment.

Daily contact with persons in trouble and those suffering from ill-health and during visits to homes afford ample opportunity for teaching healthy living.

A film strip projector was purchased and has proved a valuable asset.

A number of formal lectures and talks has been given to various organisations. A course of lectures on food hygiene illustrated by film strips, cultures of bacteria, etc., was given to food handlers by Dr. Voss.

Posters dealing with food poisoning were exhibited at the Food Office, with the permission of the Food Executive Officer.

The Ministry of Food's exhibit of a street with two shops—the "good" shop and the "bad" shop—showing the good practice which the Byelaws on Food Handling aim to encourage and the bad ones they aim to prevent—was on view at the Congregational Hall from the 18th to 30th June, together with the reproduction of a model of a covered fish shop front, samples of materials suitable for the protection of foodstuff and appropriate posters on food poisoning.

Posters on health matters continued to be displayed during the year. The following subjects were dealt with in this manner:—

Diphtheria Immunisation.	Tuberculosis.
Food poisoning.	Influenza.
Flies.	Personal cleanliness.
Sleep.	Measles.

A pamphlet for the housewife on "Safe Food" was prepared and distributed at lectures.

The film "Another case of Food Poisoning" was again shown three times a day at one of the local cinemas from the 17th—20th September.

It would pay to spend more money on Health Education which would eventually reduce the cost of the "Sickness" Services.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board which was formed on 1st July, 1949, is responsible for the provision of water supplies to the Borough of Kettering.

The Engineer and Manager of the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board has very kindly supplied the following information:—

"The amount of water supplied from our Stanion Lane Filters averaged 181,323 gallons per day.

The rainfall figures for Cransley and Thorpe Malsor were as follows:

	First Quarter 1951	Second Quarter 1951	Third Quarter 1951	Fourth Quarter 1951	Total
Cransley	9.01″	8.02″	6.25″	7.90″	31.18″
Thorpe Malsor	9.55″	7.43″	6.38″	7.62″	30.98″

During the year 188 samples were examined of various waters concerned in the supply to Kettering. The schedule of these is as follows:

Description	Chemical Analyses	Bacteriological Analyses	Total
Kettering general supply	7	7	14
Cransley raw water	5	6	11
Cransley final filtered	9	10	19
Clover Hill Well	7	7	14
Stanion Lane (Corby) raw water	3	43	46
do. primary filtered	1	33	34
do. final filtered	4	46	50
Totals	36	152	188

Copies of five typical chemical analyses of the water supplied to Kettering are given in the following table:-

Chemical Results in parts of 1,000,000	1.5.51 Inlet to Filters Cransley Reservoir	1.5.51 Outlet to Filters Cransley Reservoir	24.1.51 Inlet to Reservoir Clover Hill (Supply from Corby)	1.5.51 Well Clover Hill	24.1.51 Outlet of Reservoir Clover Hill
Appearance	Slight opalescence with a flocculent deposit of mineral and organic debris together with numerous diatoms and a number of protozoa.	Bright with very few mineral particles.	Bright with very few amorphous mineral particles.	Bright with very few mineral particles.	Bright with very few amorphous mineral particles.
Turbidity	5	Less than 3	Less than 3	Less than 3	Less than 3
Colour	Filtered 14	Less than 10	Less than 10	Nil.	Less than 10
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Slight chlorinous.	Nil
Reaction pH ...	8.1	8.1	7.0	6.8	7.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	Trace	Trace	13	86	4
Electric Conductivity	495	500	500	1100	485
Total Solids	330	335	335	830	325
Chlorine in Chlorides	16	16	21	38	17
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	170	170	90	380	140
Hardness :					
Carbonate ...	170	170	90	380	140
Non-carbonate ...	100	105	165	285	120
Total	270	275	255	665	260
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	3.0	3.0	1.4	14	2.6
Nitrite Nitrogen ...	Approx. 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Approx. 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.031	0.058	0.023	0.000	0.033
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.20	0.066	0.091	0.000	0.10
Oxygen absorbed ...	2.0	0.90	1.2	0.10	1.2
Residual Chlorine ...	—	0.14	Absent	0.25	0.08
Metals	Iron 0.20 Manganese 0.04. Other metals absent	Iron less than 0.03 Other metals absent	Iron less than 0.03 Zinc 1.0 Other metals absent	Absent	Iron less than 0.03 Other metals absent
Bacteriological Results No. of bacteria growing on Agar, per ml. in					
1 day at 37 C. ...	18	4	0	0	4
2 days at 37 C. ...	21	5	1	0	6
3 days at 20 C. ...	48	16	1	0	7
Presumptive Coli-aerogenes Reaction					
Present in	100 ml.	—	—	—	—
Absent from	50 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Probable number ...	1 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. Coli Type 1 ...					
Present in	100 ml.	—	—	—	—
Absent from	50 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Probable number ...	1 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. Welchii Reaction					
Present in	100 ml.	100 ml.	—	—	—
Absent from ...	10 ml.	10 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.	100 ml.
Remarks	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.

A.—This sample is slightly opalescent in appearance. The water has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from minute traces of iron and manganese. It is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. The degree of organic impurity present is not unduly marked, and the bacteriological results show that organisms of the Coli-aerogenes group are present in minimal numbers only.

The water is considered readily amenable to treatment for public supply purposes.

B.—This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of a high standard.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

C.—This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance and is neutral in reaction. It contains only a negligible trace of iron, but there is also a trace of zinc, probably derived from the connection for sampling. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

D.—This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance and is free from metals, but its reaction is slightly on the acid side of neutrality. The water is exceedingly hard in character and has a high content of mineral and saline constituents in solution ; the hardness and content of nitrates show an increase in comparison with recent samples. Its organic quality and bacterial purity are of the highest standard, and in these respects the water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

E.—This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its contents of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a water which is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes."

Since 1919, one thousand and sixty-three houses have been provided with the town's water supply through the agency of the Public Health Department.

The following table shows the estimated details of the water supply in the town.

	Dwelling Houses	Estimated Population	Percentage
Total Number	11,060	36,740	—
Supplied direct from town's mains	10,707	35,568	96.81%
Supplied from wells	62	206	0.56%
Supplied from standpipes in yards	246	817	2.22%
Supplied from taps in outbuildings	45	149	0.41%

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Barton Seagrave sewers have now been completed and all are in use ; connections from the main sewers to individual properties continue to be carried out by property owners concerned.

The surface water and soil sewers on the Grange Estate have been completed and connections laid ready for house connections.

Six hundred and sixty-nine cesspool emptyings were carried out during the year.

Rivers and Streams.—Rivers and streams generally have been watched for possible pollution and sections of the East and West Brooks have been cleaned out.

Closet Accommodation.—The following table indicates the premises which are not at present connected to the Council's sewers :

	Original Urban District	Barton Seagrave	Total
Houses on the water carriage system to private sewage works	172	—	172
Houses on the water carriage system to septic tanks or cesspools	23	74	97
Houses with pail, earth or chemical closets, or privy	15	48	63
Factory on the water carriage system to septic tanks	—	1	1
			333

Public Cleansing.—Refuse tipping at Silver Acre has now ceased and the London Road tip will shortly be filled completely. During the year a former tip was re-opened near the Old Mill Ise Valley and tipping arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily.

The refuse destructor at the Electricity Works was abandoned during the year and the small incinerator at the Corporation Depot, Northfield Avenue, was put into commission.

Public Conveniences.—Approval to the proposed underground convenience at Hampden Crescent has been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and all building materials and fittings purchased with the exception of reinforcing steel for the roof. Owing to the national shortage of steel this is unobtainable at present and commencement of construction consequently delayed.

Private Street Works.—The section of Hill Street from Carlton Street to the stream off Northfield Avenue has been made up under the Private Street Works Act during the year and work is in progress on the making up of part of Bowhill.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The shortage of labour continues to cause difficulty in securing the early execution of repairs to dwelling-houses and shortage of certain materials has from time to time aggravated the problem.

Notwithstanding all difficulties, some 3,348 defects or nuisances were remedied as compared with 2,174 in 1950. Preliminary notices were served in respect of 304 premises and verbal intimations were given regarding 64 premises. Following non-compliance with these notices 60 cautionary letters were sent to the persons concerned. There were 330 outstanding notices at the end of the year.

Four hundred and three complaints were investigated.

House Inspection.—During the year 850 houses were inspected for the following reasons :

Housing Act, 1936	2
Measured under Housing Act, 1936	102
Reviewed under Housing Act, 1936	54
Infectious disease	109
In respect of complaints	172
Coming under observation	130
At request of builders	28
At request of owners	14
At request of Housing Manager and others	226
Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 1920—1939	13

One thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven secondary visits were made to ascertain whether defects had been remedied and to supervise work in progress.

Inspections and Visits, etc. :—

Infectious Diseases :

Scarlet Fever	16
,, ,, (revisits)	11
Acute Poliomyelitis	1
,, ,, (revisits)	5
Erysipelas	4
Tuberculosis	27
Dysentery	44
,, (revisits)	651
Food poisoning	2*
,, ,, (revisits)	11*
Pneumonia	4
Other diseases	8
Complaints investigated (all causes)	403
Factories with mechanical power	42
,, ,, ,, ,, (revisits)	46
Factories without mechanical power	3
,, ,, ,, ,, (revisits)	10

* *Contacts of infection occurring out of Kettering.*

Workplaces	11
Bakehouses	12
,, (revisits)	5
Milkshops	51
,, (revisits)	12
Keeping of animals	13
Food premises :	
Butchers' shops	66
Slaughterhouses	964
Fish shops	14
Food shops	191
Vehicles	4
Markets	59
Restaurants and cafes	19
Wholesale Meat Supply Association's Depot	53
Ice-cream premises	68
Railway Station	1
Miscellaneous	6
Secondary inspections	1887
Offices	6
Schools	3
Smoke observation	6
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	24
Shops Act	11
Inns, refreshment houses, hotels, etc.	10
Common lodging house	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	1
Interviews with owners, agents, builders and tenants	935
Miscellaneous	524
Unsuccessful visits	343
Rooms disinfected	328
Articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	1486
Articles of bedding, etc., destroyed	225
Baths given for Scabies :	
(a) to Kettering school children	4
(b) to other Kettering persons	4
Cleansing baths given	1

Smoke test was applied to drains of 30 houses and defects were revealed at 21 houses.

Water test was applied to reconstructed drains on 46 occasions.

Smoke test was applied to repaired drains on 25 occasions.

Notices Served :

(a) Statutory :—

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served :

Under Section 56, Public Health Act, 1936	1
Under Section 83, Public Health Act, 1936	1
Under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936	9

(b) Preliminary :

Notices to execute work or to abate nuisances were served in respect of 304 premises.

Verbal notices were given in respect of 64 premises.

Cautionary letters sent numbered 60.

Sanitary Work carried out.

A. Housing repairs, etc., executed.

Houses connected to sewer in lieu of septic tanks, cesspools, etc.	138
New sewer connections	2
Houses redrained	30
Houses at which drains were repaired	73
Intercepting traps fixed	24
Inspection chambers constructed or repaired	89
Fresh air inlets fixed to drains or repaired	6
Ventilation pipes fixed to drains or repaired	11
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	5
Houses provided with town's water supply	11
Houses provided with internal water supply	18
Defective W.C. pans and traps removed	43
Additional W.C.'s constructed	11
Tipper closets removed and washdown provided	22
W.C.'s provided with flushing cisterns and water supply	27
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	34
Glazed gullies provided	35
Paving to yards and passages repaired	71
Roofs repaired	132
Rainwater gutters and downpipes repaired or renewed	120
Houses provided with sinks	16
New sinks provided to replace those defective	22
New sink or bath waste pipes provided or old repaired	59
Rooms stripped and cleansed	382
Ceilings cleansed	76
Windows repaired	242
Sewer vent shafts repaired	2
Sewer repaired	1
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	2
W.C.'s rebuilt or walls repaired	7
Walls repaired (internally)	220
Walls repaired (externally)	116
Bathroom provided	4
Bath renewed	1
Ceilings repaired	150
Floors repaired or renewed	94
Geyser provided or repaired	1
Coppers repaired or renewed	18
Stoves and fireplaces repaired or renewed	80
Chimney stacks repaired	55
Dampness remedied	114
Obstructions removed from drains and W.C.'s	48
Sub-floor ventilation provided or renewed	13

Rooms and bedding cleansed (by tenant)	4
Cases of overcrowding relieved	22
Accumulations of refuse removed	6
Refuse receptacles provided	27
Houses etc., disinfested	22
Handrails provided	3
Staircases repaired	9
New sashcords fixed	56
Fasteners and stays provided to windows	20
Rooms ventilated	4
Doors, etc., repaired or renewed	30
Washhand basins provided or renewed	2
Miscellaneous	244
Total	3074

B. Factories (with or without mechanical power) and Other Premises.

Defective roofs or spouting remedied	2
Blocked or defective drains remedied or reconstructed	3
Defective lighting or ventilation remedied	2
Limewashing and general cleansing carried out	1
Sanitary accommodation requirements complied with :	
(a) Insufficient	1
(b) Unsuitable	5
Other improvements carried out	19
Total	33

C. Offices.

Additional W.C. constructed, separate for each sex	1
Washhand basin provided	1
Total	2

D. Bakehouses.

Defective floors or yard pavings remedied	1
Regular periodic limewashing and cleansing carried out	4
Other improvements carried out	7
Total	12

E. Food Premises.

Defective roof and spouting repaired	1
Defective walls and ceilings remedied	10
Defective floors or yard pavings remedied	12
Defective lighting or ventilation remedied	6
Regular periodic limewashing and general cleansing carried out	30

Hot water supply provided	8
New sink provided in lieu of defective sink	1
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	6
Refuse receptacles provided	2
Other improvements carried out	23
Total	99

F. Shops (Various).

Effective means of lighting or ventilation provided to W.C.	7
Cleansing of rooms carried out	2
Flushing cistern repaired	2
Temperature maintenance	1
Means of heating provided	1
Obstruction removed from drain	1
Other improvements carried out	1
Total	15

G. Hotels, Licensed Premises, Clubs, Restaurant Kitchens and Confectioners' Premises.

Obstructions removed from drains	3
Sinks with hot and cold water supply provided	5
Lavatory basins with hot and cold water supply provided	2
W.C. accommodation provided for males and females	6
Adequate drainage provided	1
Cellar cleansed	1
Other improvements carried out	13
Total	31

H. Ice-Cream Premises.

General cleansing and limewashing carried out	1
Hot water provided	1
Other improvements carried out	1
Total	3

I. Dairies.

General cleansing and limewashing carried out	1
Other improvements carried out	1
Total	2

J. Slaughterhouses.

Defective floors or yard pavings remedied	1
General cleansing carried out	1
Other improvements carried out	1
Total	3

K. Common Lodging House.	
Structural defects remedied	1
Limewashing and general cleansing carried out	1
Other improvements carried out	5
Total	7
L. Miscellaneous.	
Houses at which the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health inserted in Rent Book	15
Houses at which the name and address of the owner inserted in Rent Book	11
Permitted Number inserted in Rent Book	27
Nuisance re animals' premises abated	3
Sewer repaired (rats)	1
Mice infestation at school canteen abated	1
W.C. and urinal accommodation improved (Football Ground)	1
Smoke nuisance abated	1
Houses demolished	3
Other defects remedied	4
Total	67
Grand Total	3348

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

In November an inspection of the sanitary accommodation of the Hawthorn Road School was carried out and it was found that extensive repairs were necessary. The report was forwarded to the Kettering Divisional Executive of the Northamptonshire Education Committee for urgent attention.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

Common Lodging House.—Twelve visits were made to the only common lodging house situated in the district.

Camping Sites.—No sites in the area were used for holiday camping purposes during 1951.

The sanitary condition of the site, which belongs to the Corporation, usually occupied by fairs, etc., on their periodical visits was found to be satisfactory during their sojourn.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—The Council's Open Air Bath was used by 12,596 persons compared with 46,868 in 1941.

The Council's Covered Swimming Bath was used by 55,206 persons. The Covered Bath was not used during 1941.

The Slipper Baths were used by 29,492 persons compared with 42,128 in 1941.

Four samples of water were taken from the Council's Swimming Baths and submitted for bacteriological examination and very satisfactory reports were received thereon.

The water supplying the Children's Bathing and Paddling Pools at the Wicksteed Park is subjected to continuous high pressure filtration and chlorination. Six samples of water were taken from these pools and submitted for bacteriological examination and these were reported upon as very satisfactory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—The following statement shows the number of houses infested with bed bugs which were dealt with during the year :

Council Houses found to be infested	2
Other Houses found to be infested	20
Total	22
Council Houses disinfested	2
Other Houses disinfested	20
Total	22

The procedure outlined in the Annual Report for 1938 was again followed and during the year Zaldecide containing D.D.T. was used.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—This Act received full attention and it is again pleasing to state that this Department is readily notified of any infestations or suspected infestations that occur, thereby enabling premises to be treated as soon as possible, preventing serious infestations.

The bi-annual maintenance treatment of the Council's sewers in the central area of the town, together with the test-baiting of those outside this area, has again demonstrated that this policy reduces to a minimum the possibility of infestations occuring in the central area of the town.

The Council's refuse tips were kept under continuous observation and treatment was carried out immediately any infestation was noted.

The Council's Rodent Operative continues to perform excellent work.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment.

		First	Second	Total
1.	Sections	I. to VI.	I. to VI.	—
2.	Number of manholes baited	246	167	413
3.	Number of manholes showing pre-bait takes	79	106	185
4.	Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take (on one or both days)	75	97	172
5.	Number of manholes test-baited in conjunction with this treatment and not included in Sections I. to VI. above	121	29	150
6.	Number of complete takes in paragraph 5 above	3	8	11

Occupiers of infested premises made 254 applications for the services of the Rodent Operative. All infestations were of a minor degree, due no doubt to the successful rat destruction previously carried out in the town.

The following table indicates the results (excluding sewer treatment) of the action taken by the Public Health Department during 1951.

Number of visits by Rodent Operative	1275
Number of rats destroyed (excluding those poisoned)	550
Number of visits re mice	82
Number of occasions traps used	551
Number of occasions poison gas used	1
Number of occasions dogs and/or ferrets used	71
Quantity of poison laid (ozs.) Zinc phosphide	1446½
Quantity of poison taken (ozs.) ,, ,, ...	1010
Quantity of poison laid (ozs.) Antu	35
Quantity of poison taken (ozs.) ,, ...	10
Number of rats found poisoned	620

Factories and Workshops.—The following tables show the work done under the Factories Act, 1937.

1. **Inspections** (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors) :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	58	3	1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	218	42	3	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	2	1	—	—
TOTAL	278	46†	4*	Nil

* Informal.

† Does not include 56 secondary visits during the year.

2. Cases in which **Defects** were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	4	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	2	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(*a*) insufficient	—	1	—	—	—
(*b*) unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	—	—
(*c*) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	9	Nil	1	Nil

Outwork in unwholesome premises .... Nil

HOUSING.

Applications for housing accommodation continue to be received almost daily and in January 1952 there were 1,277 live applications on the Council's register awaiting consideration.

The shortage of dwelling houses continues to restrict action being taken under the Housing Act in respect of the unsatisfactory dwelling houses which have been scheduled for consideration for demolition. During the year seven families, including those from two houses situated in a Clearance Area, were rehoused from certain unsatisfactory properties.

The purchase of dwelling-houses by the occupiers continues to be noted and this feature results in improved maintenance of the properties concerned. In many cases the owner-occupiers convert a small bedroom into a bathroom.

Five hundred and thirty-one Requisitions for a Search under the Land Charges Act, 1925, were received and the required information given in respect of the properties concerned.

On the 31st December, 1951, there were 42 overcrowded dwellings on the register and cases continue to come to the notice of the Department. During the year, 119 reports were furnished to the Housing Manager in respect of applications for Council houses from persons living in overcrowded or otherwise unsatisfactory conditions.

Form B has been compiled in respect of 7,590 houses and certificates stating the permitted number have been issued in respect of 7,302 houses.

In December, 1930, a schedule of 136 houses which it was considered should receive attention as being unfit for human habitation was prepared. From time to time additions were made to this list until a total of 261 houses was reached.

The position on the 31st December, 1951, regarding the above 261 houses proposed to be dealt with under the Housing Act was as follows :

Houses rendered fit	5
Houses demolished in clearance areas	28
Houses unoccupied in clearance areas	2
Houses occupied in clearance areas	—
Houses demolished (including conversion to business premises, added to adjoining dwelling-house or demolished through outstanding closing orders, Housing Act, 1925)	174
Houses unoccupied with the demolition orders operative	1
Houses occupied with demolition orders operative	Nil
Houses unoccupied with undertakings accepted not to re-let	25
Houses occupied with undertakings accepted not to re-let	2
Part of dwelling-house closed, Housing Act, 1936	1
Houses awaiting consideration	23
	261

Persons displaced during the years 1928—1930	78
1931—1950	731
Persons displaced during the year 1951 :	
To Council houses	20
To other premises	Nil
	829

Number of houses rendered fit under part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, and part II. of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
As a result of formal action	162
As a result of informal notice preliminary to formal notice	637
	799

Number of dwelling-houses erected during the year :	
(*a*) 1. By Local Authority	135
2. By other Local Authorities	—
3. By other bodies or persons	14
(*b*) With State assistance under the Housing Acts (Included in (*a*))	
1. By Local Authority	135
2. By other Local Authorities	—

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	346
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	346
(2) (*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	2
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerously injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	283

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	871

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	

(*a*) By owners	6
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	3
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(*a*) By owners	1
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	3*
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
Demolished in clearance areas	Nil

* One house was voluntarily demolished by the owners following representation under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :

(1) (*a*) Number of dwellings overcrowded at 31st December, 1951	42
(*b*) Number of families dwelling therein	88
(*c*) Number of persons dwelling therein	365
(2) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	11
(3) (*a*) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	22
(*b*) Number of persons concerned in such cases	178
(4) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Kettering Hygienic Food Association.—At the end of the year 36 applications for membership and 148 applications for associate membership had been approved. In addition 24 applications for membership were pending awaiting the carrying out of work necessary to bring the premises to the required standard.

In August the Association suffered the loss of its President by the death of John Chaston, Esq., O.B.E. The vacancy thus created was filled by the election of T. N. Bird, Esq., M.B.E. to this office.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association held in September was addressed by Mr. A. H. Walters, Chief Bacteriologist, Milton-Deosan Research Department.

In the early part of the year a course of lectures was given to food handlers by Dr. Voss, Pathologist, Kettering General Hospital, the titles of these film lectures were :—

Food borne infections—Sources and Modes of Spread.
What the Food Handler can do.
Hygiene in the Kitchen.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1949.

Number of dairymen licensed to retail pasteurised milk	10
Number of dairymen licensed to retail tuberculin-tested milk	18
Number of dairymen licensed to retail pasteurised tuberculin-tested milk	1
Number of dairymen licensed to retail sterilised milk	8
Number of retailers licensed to bottle accredited milk	4

The following table gives a summary of sampling results of heat treated milk :—

Type of Milk	Test	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Pasteurised	Methylene Blue	4	—	4
Pasteurised	Phosphatase	4	—	4

Twenty samples of milk (14 tuberculin tested, 4 accredited, 2 ungraded) were submitted for microscopical and biological examination for tubercle bacilli.

Negative results were obtained.

One specimen of tuberculin tested milk submitted for examination was positive for Brucella Abortus and one specimen of accredited milk was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

One sample of sterilised milk was submitted for examination and found to conform to the standard for sterilised milk.

Three samples of milk (1 raw tuberculin tested, 1 sterilised and 1 accredited) were in addition submitted for bacteriological examination for Sonne Dysenteriae with negative results.

Ice-cream.—Eighteen samples of ice-cream (including 1 "choc-ice") and three ice lollies were taken from 11 producers or retailers with the following results :

Producer or Retailer	Number of Samples	Grade
*A	3	1
B	3	1
C	4	1
D	1	1
E	1	2
*F	1	2
G	1	1
H	1	1
I	1	1
*J	1	1
K	1	1
Ice-Lollies.—		
*A	1	Satisfactory.
B	1	,,
*J	1	,,

* Out-of-District Producer.

Grade 1 = Methylene Blue reduced in 4½ hours or more = Satisfactory
Grade 2 = ,, ,, ,, ,, 2½ to 4 hours = Fair
Grade 3 = ,, ,, ,, ,, ½ to 2 hours = Unsatisfactory
Grade 4 = ,, ,, ,, ,, Less than ½ hour = Very Unsatisfactory

Manufacturers and retailers concerned were informed of the results of samples taken.

Meat and Other Foods.—For the twelfth successive year centralised slaughtering under the control of the Ministry of Food was continued at the only licensed slaughterhouse in use in the Borough. These premises, which were adapted as a temporary measure pending the provision of more suitable accommodation, leave much to be desired and once again the hope is expressed that circumstances will permit the provision of a public abattoir at an early date.

Nine hundred and sixty-two visits were made and 16,551 animals were inspected.

Sixty-three visits were made to the Cattle and General Markets and periodic inspections of meat vehicles operating in the Borough were undertaken.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2698	1754	729	10,026	1,344
Number inspected	2698	1754	729	10,026	1,344
All diseases, except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned	10	30	20	95	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,189	1,333	15	896	110
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	44.44%	77.71%	4.80%	9.88%	9.30%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	7	40	4	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	338	655	—	—	104
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	12.78%	39.62%	0.54%	—	8.11%

Cysticercus Bovis.—In the course of inspection of animals slaughtered in Kettering, forty-four were found to be affected with cysticercus bovis. The parts of the carcase affected are shown in the following table :—

Right external masseter muscle	16
Heart muscle	11
Left external masseter muscle	5

Right external masticatory muscle	4
Diaphragm	2
Left internal masticatory muscle	2
Left external masticatory muscle	2
Left inner masseter muscle	1
Left cheek of external masticatory muscle	1

In accordance with Ministry of Food Circular Number 48 dated 8th November, 1948, the Ministry of Food was notified of each case as it was found and in addition the Medical Officers of Health of the area from which the animals were received were also informed.

At the beginning of January, the following bacteriological report was received in respect of samples of beef :—

> " We confirm a strong smell of carbide.
> Growth of B. Welchii."

The specimens were also sent for chemical examination (see page 34).

The animals, which came from Old Weston, Huntingdon, were slaughtered at the Kettering Abattoir on 20th December, 1950, and distributed to butchers on the following day, being kept by them over Christmas. On the 27th December, a complaint was received that when the meat was incised there was a strong smell of acetylene. The beef was of good quality and normal in appearance.

Despite extensive enquiries, the origin of the contamination could not be traced.

It is interesting to note that in a letter appearing in "The Lancet," 29.3.52, headed " An Unusual Epidemic " (sometimes referred to as Epidemic or Acute Labyrinthitis), mention is made of a peculiar " acetylene " odour discernible in the breath of the patients which rapidly permeates the atmosphere.

Twenty-nine slaughtermen were licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. No contraventions of this Act were found.

Mr. E. W. Hudson, M.R.C.V.S., the local Veterinary Inspector for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, attends the Cattle Market each week to deal with any case coming within the purview of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1894—1935.

As a result of visits being made to premises where food is prepared or sold it was found necessary to condemn and destroy as being unfit for human consumption 69 tons, 15 cwts., 3 qrs., 15 lbs., of meat and 4 tons, 19 cwts., 2 qrs., 13¼ lbs. of food material. Four hundred and thirteen certificates were issued in respect of unfit home-killed meat, and in addition seven hundred and thirty nine certificates were issued to traders to enable them to obtain compensation in respect of other unfit foods.

Bakehouses.—Seventeen visits were made to bakehouses ; as a result of these visits 12 matters received attention.

Fried Fish Shops.—Fourteen visits were made to these premises ; as a result of these visits 1 matter received attention.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Waller, Chief Inspector under this Act for the following information regarding the work of his Department during the year.

In the whole of the administrative County 749 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and in addition 256 milk samples from various sources were tested in the Inspectors' offices and 106 milk samples were taken from schools, making a total of 1,111 samples taken during the year.

The samples taken in the Borough of Kettering were :

	Genuine	Below Standard	Total
Milk	98	4	102
Condensed Milk	1		1
Cream	5		5
Ice Cream	8		8
Synthetic Cream Powder	1		1
Tinned Fruit and Vegetables	4		4
Puff Pastry	1		1
Fondant	1		1
Butter	1		1
Lard	1		1
Pepper	2		2
Orange Squash	1		1
Sausages	4	1	5
Potted Meat	1		1
Brawn	1		1
Essence of Chicken	1		1
Essence of Beef	1		1
Bovril	1		1
Beef, raw	—	1	1
Olive Oil	1		1
Aspirin B.P.	1		1
Angiers Junior Aspirin	1		1
Saccharin Tablets	1		1
Vitamin A and D Capsules	1		1
Beer	2		2
Antacid Digestant Powder	1		1
Antacid Digestant Tablets	2		2
	143	6	149

Of the 102 milk samples taken within the Borough only 4 were reported by the Public Analyst to be below standard. None of the 4 samples was adulterated, 2 being very slightly below the presumptive standard for solids—not fat, and 2 others slightly low in fat content; no action was needed to be taken and having regard to the figures for milk samples of the County as a whole, the samples taken in Kettering were exceptionally good.

Of the 47 samples of various foodstuffs and drugs, only two were commented upon by the Public Analyst. The first was a sample of pork sausage which was abnormal in having a meat equivalent of 80%.

The Ministry of Food Order requires a minimum of 65% meat. The meat consisted of some ordinary pork but rather a large amount of gristle and gelatinous matter. No action could be taken under the Food and Drugs Act, but the facts were reported to the Ministry of Food for what action they considered necessary. It was later learned that the sausage meat from which the sausages were made was purchased from a neighbouring city and that it had originally been imported. This particular batch of sausages was the first and only lot to be purchased for sale in Kettering.

The Borough Medical Officer of Health requested what assistance the Public Analyst could render in ascertaining the cause of a taint in some raw beef. There was insufficient of the taint for it to be separated from the beef for any sort of quantitive analysis, but the Public Analyst gave it as his opinion that the beef had been contaminated by acetylene.

The samples taken within the Borough compare more than favourably with those taken in the County as a whole, and can be regarded as being highly satisfactory.

The Sale of Food (Weights and Measures) Act, 1926.
The Labelling of Food Order, 1950.

Under the above Act and Order, 12,303 articles of food were checked for weight or measure, and, where necessary, for the proper statement of ingredients, etc. Of this number, 246 were found to have deficiencies, mostly very light in amount. The exception was tinned mincemeat where the deficiencies were too large for the matter to be dealt with other than by legal proceedings. The manufacturers were proceeded against directly and total fines of £6 were imposed.

Most of the other deficiencies were dealt with by verbal cautions and a word or two of advice, and these were effective in preventing repetitions of the minor offences.

The percentage of incorrect articles is almost identical for the Borough and the County as a whole, and, remembering past experiences, can be said to be very satisfactory.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1951.

The following table gives the number and age groups of the cases notified :

Disease	All Ages 1950	All Ages 1951	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small-pox	Nil	Nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scarlet Fever	17	23	1	3	7	11	–	1	–	–	–	12	–
Diphtheria	Nil	Nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	3	Nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	3	–
Pneumonia	13	*42	–	1	–	4	1	1	12	10	12	–	20
Erysipelas	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	1	–
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	Nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acute Poliomyelitis													
Paralytic	16	7	–	1	–	3	1	1	1	–	–	6	–
Non-Paralytic	13	5	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	5	–
Meningococcal Infection	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Dysentery	73	78	3	14	10	19	3	3	17	7	2	2	–
Measles	726	570	23	126	240	170	5	4	2	–	–	2	–
Whooping Cough	36	132	12	26	44	43	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
Malaria	Nil	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Food Poisoning	15	Nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Catarrhal Jaundice	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Infective Hepatitis	6	4	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Totals	934	874	39	171	302	252	13	17	40	24	15	34	21

* Includes 1 age unknown.

Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases in Wards, 1951.

Disease.	Totals	Kingsley	Northfield	St. Andrew's	Avondale	St. Peter's	St. Mary's	Barton
Scarlet Fever	23	2	1	1	11	3	2	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Pneumonia	42	1	6	7	7	6	8	7
Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	3	2	—	1
Acute Poliomyeltitis								
(Paralytic)	7	1	—	1	2	—	2	1
(Non-paralytic)	5	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	78	3	12	14	28	9	5	7
Measles	570	61	97	42	120	98	75	77
Whooping Cough	132	26	17	8	24	32	7	18
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
Catarrhal Jaundice	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria......	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	874	95	136	74	199	154	100	116

ANTI-TOXIN, ETC.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, hospital management committees are responsible for making antitoxin available to doctors.

Medical practitioners may obtain supplies of calf lymph, diphtheria prophylactic and anti-diphtheritic serum from the Kettering General Hospital pathological laboratory.

Whooping cough vaccine and the combined diphtheria and pertussis prophylactic is available free to medical practitioners who may obtain supplies from the County Health Department, Northampton.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Primary vaccination in infancy and again during school years is recommended. This course ensures that the vaccination carried out as an emergency measure or as a routine procedure required for service in the Forces, or when a vaccination certificate is necessary prior to visiting certain countries abroad will be unlikely to cause a severe reaction.

The very low percentage of Kettering babies receiving primary vaccination is shown in the following table. It is hoped that it will be possible to record an increase in the number of vaccinations in the ensuing year.

	Under 1	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 & over	Total
Primary	99	18	13	36	166
Re-vaccination	—	—	7	36	43

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AND INOCULATION.

Kettering, like other local authorities, authenticates the doctors' signatures on the certificates of inoculation against certain diseases, for persons travelling abroad.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following table shows the number of children who have been immunised during the year in the age groups :

Under 5 years	5 - 14 years	Total
462	14	476

It is necessary for each child who has been immunised in infancy to receive a re-inforcing dose of prophylactic at the age of 4—5 years and again about the eighth birthday.

During the year 174 children have been given these "booster" doses.

The numbers of Kettering children who have completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951, are given in the following table :—

Age at 31.12.51. i.e. Born in Year ...	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5-9 1942-46	10-14 1937-41	Total. under 15
Number Immunised	27	315	323	407	422	2089	1795	5378

If diphtheria is to be stamped out parents must do their part by taking advantage of the protection provided without cost by medical practitioners, and at the School Lane Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

Small-pox.—No cases of this disease occurred.

Typhus.—No cases of this disease occurred.

Enteric Fever.—No cases occurred.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—One of the 1948 cases of poliomyelitis who was discharged from Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital in 1950 is still attending as an out-patient.

Two of the 1949 cases are also still attending the out-patients department.

There were 11 notified cases in 1951 ; 7 paralytic and 4 non-paralytic.

None of the paralytic cases had any residual paralysis. Nine of the paralytic and non-paralytic cases were admitted to Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Northampton, one was admitted to Kettering General Hospital and one remained at home.

Similar measures to those taken in 1948 and 1950 were again enforced.

Up to the present no means of protection or cure has been discovered.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—1951.

Case	*Onset*	*Sex*	*Age*		*School*	*Ward*	*Occupation*	*Paralysis*	*Residual Paralyisis*
			Yrs.	*Mths.*					
1	9.1.51	F.	13	3	High School	Kingsley	—		
2	20.7.51	M.	5	3	Hawthorn Road	St. Peter's	—		
3	1.8.51	M.	22	8		St. Peter's	Asst. Housing Manager		
4	10.8.51	M.	2	7		Avondale		L. Spinal lumbar	None
5	4.9.51	F.	32	—		Barton	Housewife	L. Spinal	,,
6	23.10.51	F.	9	10	Park Road, Junior	Kingsley		R. and L. Spinal lumbar	,,
7	25.10.51	F.	8	11	Park Road Junior	St. Andrew's		R. and L. Spinal lumbar	,,
8	10.11.51	M.	16	8		Avondale	Boot and Shoe Operative	Bulbar	,,
9	14.11.51	F.	12	10	Parish Church	St. Mary's		R. Spinal	,,
10	24.11.51	F.	7	—	St. Mary's	St. Mary's		R. Spinal lumbar	,,
11	28.11.51	M.	16	—		Northfield	Garage Hand		

Scarlet Fever.—There were 23 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year.

4 were children under school age.
6 attended nurseries—Nursery School 4 cases, Day Nursery 1 case, Nursery Class 1 case.
9 attended infant schools.
3 attended junior schools.
1 case was a youth on leave from the R.A.F.

Twelve cases were removed to Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Northampton.

Diphtheria.—There has been no case of diphtheria this year. The last confirmed case occurred in 1947; in 1946 there was also 1 case.

Pneumonia.—Forty-two cases were notified ; 20 deaths were attributed to pneumonia (all forms), the figure for the previous year being 12.

Erysipelas.—Six cases were notified compared with 9 in 1950.

Whooping Cough.—132 cases of Whooping Cough were notified and 1 death occurred of a male aged two months.

Measles.—Cases of Measles were almost continuously present during the past four years. There was no death from the disease. Fortunately the type of measles has not been severe.

Meningococcal Infection.—One case, a male aged 30 years' notified in February, 1951, was an in-patient at the Kettering General Hospital. He was not a Kettering resident.

Food Poisoning.—No case of Food Poisoning was notified in 1951.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS. (Infective Jaundice).

Five cases were notified during the year. One of these (Case 2) was found on investigation to be a case of homologous serum jaundice.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

Case	Onset	Sex	Age Yrs.	School	Occupation	Ward	Contacts	Notes
1.	14.1.51	F.	6	Rockingham Road Infants	—	St. Andrew's	F. Influenza 17-18.1.51 Case 13 (1950) Onset 3.12.50 Friend—Influenzal cold recently	M. works at factory where employees are suffering from " influenza."
2	20.2.51	F.	42	—	—	Barton	D. (17) Influenza 10-12.2.51 D. (13) Influenza 10-12.2.51 H. Ulcerated mouth 2 months previous	
3	11.6.51	F.	4	—	—	St. Peter's	Aunt. Infective Hepatitis (Onset 22.5.51)	Visited this Aunt at a Northants village 29-31.5.51. Bruised legs 3 weeks before onset
4	14.6.51	F.	51	—	Boot and Shoe Operative	Avondale		Visited neighbouring town 3-4 weeks before onset
5	26.9.51	M.	22	—	—	Avondale	Friend—Influenzal cold 17—19.9.51	1.9.51. Injured lip at Rugger—followed by herpes labialis

F = Father M = Mother D = Daughter H = Husband

Sex and Age Groups.

	—5	—10	—25	—55	Total
Males	—	—	1	—	1
Females	1	1	—	1	3

Severity.

Slight	2
Moderate	2
	4

The cases were not investigated for the Coxsackie Virus as the Public Health Laboratory could not undertake to carry out the necessary tests.

Cancer.—A disturbing feature is the increasing mortality from cancer of the lung and bronchus.

In addition to excessive cigarette smoking being a contributory cause, the possibility of atmospheric pollution by soot and fumes from diesel-powered engines must be borne in mind.

Under certain conditions, cancer is a curable disease and the important factor is the TIME factor. Unfortunately most cases consult their doctor in the late stages of the disease.

IMMEDIATELY persons suspect they have any of the early signs and symptons of cancer or a **small** growth, they should consult a doctor so that their minds could be freed from worry or the appropriate investigations carried out and **early** treatment commenced.

It is hoped that the recent discovery of being able to grow human tissue apart from the body may yield advances with regard to the cause, prevention and treatment of cancer.

CANCER DEATHS—(MALES). 1949-1951

Site	1949 Age	1949 Occupation	1949 Total	1950 Age	1950 Occupation	1950 Total	1951 Age	1951 Occupation	1951 Total
Lip		—			—		76	R. Railway Fireman	1
Tongue		—		76	General Labourer	1		—	
Thyroid and Trachea	66	Secretary of Friendly Society	1		—			—	
Pyriform Fossa	78	R. Shoe Foreman	1		—			—	
Oesophagus	57 61 74	Club Under-steward Shoemaker Shoe Laster	3	79	R. Commercial Traveller (Leather)	1	67 78 82	R. Shoe Pressman R. Blastfurnace Boiler Maker R. Stud Groom	3
Stomach	45 60 65 75 75	Shoe Finisher R. Post Office Telephone Foreman Shoemaker R. Shoe Finisher Shoe Edge Trimmer	5	58 71 75 83	R. Haulage Contractor R. Marine Dealer R. Roadman R. Foreman Tailor	4	50 63 64 65 72 81	Steel Works Labourer Steel Works Crane Driver R. Shoe Operative R. Insurance Agent Baker R. Publican	6
Duodenum	58	Clerk	1		—			—	
Colon	57 59 66 71	Postman Shoe Stitcher None R. Foreman Shoe Closer	4	66 71 74 85	R. Painter R. Schoolmaster R. Shoe Laster R. Wood Merchant	4	66 72 75 81 84	R. Clock Repairer R. Shoe Repairer R. Printer's Compositor R. Newsagent R. Gas Plant Attendant	5
Rectum	45 72 76 76 80 81 81 82	Motor Engineer R. Knifesmith R. Railway Labourer R. Shoe Finisher R. Shoe Repairer R. Gas Fitter R. Blacksmith's Labourer R. Coal Carter	8	49 55 71 74	Shoe Finisher Storekeeper—Air Ministry R. Shoe Welter R. Foreman Shoe Finisher	4	57 68	Clerk General Shopkeeper	2
Pancreas	47 68	Engineer's Fitter Shoe Finisher	2		—		58	Engineer's Fitter and Caretaker	1
Kidney		—			—		57	Manager of Coal Depot	1
Bladder	59	Caretaker of Shoe Last Factory	1	50	Shoe Finisher	1		—	

CANCER DEATHS—(MALES). *contd.*

Site	1949. Age	1949. Occupation	1949. Total	1950. Age	1950. Occupation	1950. Total	1951. Age	1951. Occupation	1951. Total
Prostate	64	Piano Tuner	4	61	Boarding House Proprietor	11	65	Labourer	6
	75	R. Heel Builder		66	R. Car Park Attendant		71	Shoe Repairer	
	76	R. Shoe Finisher		69	Commercial Traveller (Clothing)		72	R. Cardboard Box Maker	
	88	R. Shoe Factory Manager		73	Shoe Packer		73	R. Shoe Laster	
				77	None		86	R. Rate Collector	
				80	R. Shoe Laster		91	R. Caretaker	
				81	R. Railway Goods Guard				
				82	R. Tailor				
				83	R. Shoe Laster				
				85	R. Shoe Laster				
				87	R. Leather Dresser				
Penis		—		67	R. Shoe Finisher	1	71	R. Insurance Superintendent	1
Testicle		—		58	Clothing Warehouseman	1		—	
Bronchus	41	General Labourer at Air Ministry Depot	4	57	Traffic Control Manager	3	41	Manager of Flour Processing Works	7
	51	Pork Butcher		69	Company Director (Engineer)		42	Baker	
	57	Shoe Welter		77	R. Shoe Laster		46	Labourer at Air Ministry Depot	
	63	Packer at Printing Works					48	Meter Reader	
							62	Shoe Last Manufacturer	
							74	R. Engineer	
							85	Bricklayer	
Lungs	42	Clerk at Air Ministry Depot	6	55	Shoe Laster	6	52	Insurance Manager	6
	48	Foreman (Dairy)		60	Railway Engine Driver		55	Signals Maintenance Labourer	
	57	Leather Dresser		61	Shoe Laster		56	Iron Moulder	
	58	Plumber		63	Furniture Remover		62	Shoe Laster	
	68	Commercial Traveller		68	Shipyard Storeman		63	Heating Engineer	
	78	Stoker at Gas Works		83	Shoe Maker		73	Dairyman	
Fibrosarcoma (Thigh)		—		58	Leather Dresser	1		—	
Sarcoma— ? Site of Primary Growth		—			—		44	Industrial Painter	1
TOTALS			40			38			40

R = Retired.

CANCER DEATHS—(FEMALES). 1949-1951

Site	1949. Age	1949. Occupation	1949. Total	1950. Age	1950. Occupation	1950. Total	1951. Age	1951. Occupation	1951. Total
Brain		—			—		7	School Child	2
							76	Widow of Grocer	
Ear	61	Housewife—wife of Secretary	1		—			—	
Breast	43	Housewife—wife of Machine Moulder	9	41	Tailoress—Clothing Factory	9	41	Housewife—wife of Blacksmith	5
	43	Shoe Operative		60	Housewife—wife of Grocer		55	Housewife—wife of Leather-Dresser	
	46	Housewife—wife of Factory Caretaker		62	Tailoress		56	Housewife—wife of Horse-Driver	
	48	Housewife—widow of Grocer		65	Housewife—widow of Painter		60	Housekeeper	
	65	Housewife		67	Housewife—wife of Railway Engine Driver		80	Wife of Shoe Laster	
	68	Housewife—wife of Caretaker		73	Wife of Carpenter				
	82	Widow of Insurance Agent		73	Housewife—wife of Shoe Laster				
	84	Widow of House Decorator		80	Widow of Shoe Laster				
	86	Widow of Ironstone Labourer		81	Widow of Shoe Laster				
Thyroid		—		82	Widow of Gardener	1		—	
Pharynx	57	Housewife—wife of Outfitter	1		—			—	
Oesophagus		—			—		60	Housewife—wife of Fishmonger	1
Stomach	36	Housewife—Wife of Carpenter	7	44	Shoe Operative—wife of Engineer's Fitter	10	34	Housewife—wife of Railway Platelayer	9
	37	Housewife—wife of Boiler Maker		46	Housewife—wife of Furnace Labourer		53	R. Nurse	
	40	Box Maker		57	Housewife—wife of Clothing Factory Cutter		63	Housewife—wife of Shoe Presser	
	66	Shoe Finisher		57	Housewife—wife of Pleasure Park Foreman		67	Clothing Machinist	
	77	Widow of Furnace Labourer		58	Housewife—wife of Steel-Worker		68	Housewife—wife of Butcher	
	79	Widow of Ironstone Miner		69	Widow of Farm Horseman		74	Housewife—wife of Leather-Dresser	
	85	Widow of Waterworks Labourer		71	Wife of Farm Labourer		75	Housewife—wife of Shoe Finisher	
				79	R. Headmistress		77	Widow of Leather Bag Maker	
				86	Widow of Railway Clerk		82	Wife of R. Shoe Presser	
				88	Wife of Railway Engineer				
Leg (Sarcoma)		—			—		77	R. Housekeeper	1
Colon	51	Housewife—wife of Art Dealer	7	28	Hospital Cleaner	6	60	Housewife—wife of Engineer	3
				70	Widow of Shoe Laster				

CANCER DEATHS—(FEMALES). *contd.*

	1949.			1950.			1951.		
Site	*Age*	*Occupation*	*Total*	*Age*	*Occupation*	*Total*	*Age*	*Occupation*	*Total*
Colon (*contd.*)	73	Housewife—widow of Commercial Traveller		71	Housewife—wife of Painter		74	Housewife—wife of Shoe Laster	
	74	Housewife—wife of Railway Clerk		71	Housewife—widow of Shoe Clicker		82	Housewife—wife of Shoe Finisher	
	77	Housewife—widow of Ironstone Miner		72	Housewife—wife of Railway Relayer				
	80	Housewife—widow of Shoe Clicker		86	None				
	87	Widow of Bricklayer's Labourer							
	93	R. Dressmaker							
Rectum		—		66	Housewife—wife of Shop-keeper	3		—	
				68	Housewife—wife of Gardener				
				72	Housewife—wife of Platelayer				
Bladder		—		83	Widow of R. Postman	1		—	
Head of Pancreas		—		78	Wife of R. Last Maker	2	45	Housewife—wife of Leather-dresser	2
				84	Housewife—widow of Shoe Finisher		83	Widow of Grocer	
Liver	72	Widow of Farmer	1		—			—	
Uterus	57	Shoe Closer	3	53	Housewife—wife of Road Ganger	2	68	Wife of Leather-dresser	3
	63	Housewife—widow of Soldier		58	Housewife—wife of Bank Manager		74	Wife of Leather-dresser	
	79	Widow of Sewerage Manager					75	Wife of Garage Labourer	
Ovary	40	Hospital Laundry Hand	4	64	Private Nurse	2		—	
	61	Housewife—wife of Shoe Welter		72	Wife of Bricklayer				
	63	Housewife—wife of Blacksmith							
	63	Cafe Proprietress							
Vulva		—			—		67	Widow of Shoe Operative	1
Unknown	63	Tailoress	2		—			—	
	78	Wife of R. Gasworks Labourer							
Lung	68	Widow of Builder	2	47	Housewife—wife of Shoe Finisher	3		—	
	78	Wife of Iron Foundry Labourer		72	Widow of Shoe Manufacturer				
				73	Widow of R. Butcher				
Bronchus		—			—		49	Housewife—wife of Shoe Laster	4
							66	Housewife—wife of Railway Signalman	
							68	Housewife—widow of Garage Attendant	
							77	Wife of Police Inspector	
Rodent Ulcer		—			—		76	Widow of Shoe Clicker	1
TOTAL			37			39			32

R—Retired.

Tuberculosis.—This year there is a decline in the death rate and notifications of respiratory tuberculosis, but the number of cases occurring in young adults is increasing.

Fortunately there is now very little delay before notified cases are admitted to a sanatorium.

The T.B. Care Committee undertakes the care and after-care of patients suffering from tuberculosis and gives valuable assistance to patients and their families, by the provision of milk, groceries, etc. to suitable cases. During the year, the Committee, which is a voluntary body dependent upon voluntary subscriptions for its funds, expended £690 in providing extra nourishment, and a further £64 in grants and Christmas gifts to patients.

The Northamptonshire County Council is the authority responsible for tuberculosis in the Borough. Twenty cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1951. In 1950 the figures were 24 and 1 respectively. The Registrar-General returns the number of deaths from tuberculosis as : pulmonary 11, non-pulmonary 2. These figures differ from those compiled locally which are given in the following table. In 1950 the figures given by the Registrar-General were 21 and 1.

New cases and Mortality during 1951.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
20 to 25	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 to 35	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	—
35 to 45	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
45 to 55	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
55 to 65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	1	[illegible]	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	11	9	2	1	10	4	1	—

Form I.	(Patients admitted to Sanatoria)	14
Form II.	(Patients discharged from Sanatoria)	20

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

The Oxford Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Unit carried out a survey during the year.

The Medical Director (Dr. Fisher) reports:—

11th June—26th September, 1951.

A. Type of Survey—Firms, Schools and General Public.

B. Percentage Responses—Firms 72%. Schools 97%.

C.1. SUMMARY OF WORK.

	Male	Female	Total
No. of miniature films taken	6,335	5,783	12,118
No. of large films taken	241	237	478
No. recalled for clinical examination	69	68	137
No. referred to dispensary	29	23	52

2. RESULTS OF CASES REFERRED TO DISPENSARY.

TUBERCULOSIS :—

Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

No. requiring Sanatorium treatment	2	5	7
No. requiring Domiciliary treatment	2	3	5
	4	8	12

Of these cases 10 were newly discovered and 5 had a positive sputum.

Presumably Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis Requiring Clinic Observation	15	13	28
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis not requiring Clinic Observation	3	—	3

NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS :—

Broncho-pneumonia	—	1	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	2	—	2
Pneumoconiosis	1	—	1
Intrathoracic new growth	3	—	3
Miscellaneous	1	—	1
	7	1	8

Normal	—	1	1

3. RESULTS OF CASES CLINICALLY EXAMINED BY THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR BUT NOT REFERRED TO DISPENSARY.

TUBERCULOSIS :—	Male	Female	Total
Inactive Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	15	31

NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS :—	Male	Female	Total
Abnormality of bony thorax and lungs	3	4	7
Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	3	2	5
Broncho-pneumonia	1	3	4
Bronchiectasis	1	3	4
Pulmonary fibrosis	1	—	1
Pleural thickening	4	1	5
Pleural and interlobar effusion	1	—	1
Cardio vascular lesions—congenital	2	—	2
Cardio vascular lesions—acquired	4	10	14
Miscellaneous	4	4	8
	24	27	51
Normal	—	2	2
Failed to attend for clinical examination	—	1	1

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF SIGNIFICANT TUBERCULOSIS IN THE KETTERING SURVEY.

GROUP	NO. X-RAYED	NO. OF NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF SIGNIFICANT TUBERCULOSIS.			
		Active	Rate per Thousand	Inactive	Rate per Thousand
Firms	7,808	5	.64	18	2.31
General Public	3,062	5	1.63	5	1.63
Schools	1,248	—	—	—	—
Boot and Shoe (included above)	3,369	3	.89	8	2.37
TOTAL	12,118	10	.83	23	1.90

Analysis of age, occupation and sex of newly discovered cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis requiring to stay off work for either sanatorium or domiciliary treatment.

KETTERING—THIRD SURVEY.

		14—34		35 plus	
OCCUPATION.		No. Examined	No. of Treatment Cases	No. Examined	No. of Treatment Cases
Boot and Shoe :—					
Clicking	M	166		250	
	F	9		13	
	P	175		263	
Closing	M	29	—	30	
	F	445	2	516	
	P	474	2	546	
Finishing	M	153		279	
	F	1		3	
	P	154		282	
Making	M	279	1	511	
	F	8	—	20	
	P	287	1	531	
Rough Stuff	M	61		178	
	F	18		43	
	P	79		221	
Shoe Room	M	14		25	
	F	68		120	
	P	82		145	
Other Occupations (Boot & Shoe)	M	19		71	
	F	14		26	
	P	33		97	
Other Occupations :—					
Code 2	M	25		30	
	F	4		1	
	P	29		31	
Code 3	M	14		40	
	F	—		—	
	P	14		40	
Code 4	M	5		8	
	F	—		—	
	P	5		8	
Code 5	M	10		4	
	F	—		—	
	P	10		4	
Code 6	M	—		1	
	F	—		—	
	P	—		1	
Code 7	M	372		292	
	F	1		—	
	P	373		292	
Code 8	M	2		—	
	F	—		—	
	P	2		—	
Code 9	M	65		41	
	F	—		—	
	P	65		41	
Code 11	M	76		233	
	F	25		22	
	P	101		255	
Code 12	M	1		—	
	F	—		—	
	P	1		—	

KETTERING—THIRD SURVEY (Cont'd).

OCCUPATION.		14—34		35 plus	
		No. Examined	No. of Treatment Cases	No. Examined	No. of Treatment Cases
Code 13	M	89		102	
	F	343		197	
	P	432		299	
Code 14	M	34		17	
	F	10		16	
	P	44		33	
Code 15	M	72		83	
	F	—		1	
	P	72		84	
Code 16	M	19		23	
	F	85		24	
	P	104		47	
Code 17	M	53		46	
	F	14		4	
	P	67		50	
Code 18	M	38		75	
	F	—		—	
	P	38		75	
Code 19	M	34		31	
	F	—		—	
	P	34		31	
Code 20	M	1		2	
	F	—		—	
	P	1		2	
Code 21	M	6		6	
	F	1		1	
	P	7		7	
Code 22	M	126		134	
	F	56		3	
	P	182		137	
Code 23	M	125	—	115	
	F	257	1	70	
	P	382	1	185	
Code 24	M	36		34	
	F	1		—	
	P	37		34	
Code 25	M	82		80	
	F	66		50	
	P	148		130	
Code 26	M	9		5	
	F	1		—	
	P	10		5	
Code 27	M	21		69	
	F	108		146	
	P	129		215	
Code 28	M	215	—	110	1
	F	626	1	107	—
	P	841	1	217	1
Code 29	M	51	1	120	
	F	30	—	29	
	P	81	1	149	
Code 30	M	56		144	
	F	—		—	
	P	56		144	
Code 31	M	34	—	89	
	F	579	3	1003	
	P	613	3	1092	
Code 32	M	665			
	F	598			
	P	1263			

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

Code Number.	Occupation.
1.	Fisherman.
2.	Agricultural occupations.
3.	Mining and quarrying.
4.	Makers of coal gas, coke and by-products.
5.	Makers of bricks, tiles and pottery.
6.	Workers in chemical processes (makers of paints, oils, etc.)
7.	Metal workers (not electro-plate or precious metals).
8.	Workers in precious metals.
9.	Electrical apparatus makers and electricians.
10.	Makers of watches, clocks and scientific instruments.
11.	Leather and skin workers (not boot and shoe).
12.	Textile workers.
13.	Makers of textile goods and articles of dress.
14.	Makers of foods, drinks and tobacco.
15.	Workers in wood, furniture and upholstery.
16.	Makers of paper and cardboard boxes and bookbinders.
17.	Printers and photographers.
18.	Builders and bricklayers, stone and slate workers, contractors.
19.	Painters and decorators.
20.	Workers in rubber, bone, horn, ivory, plastic and other materials.
21.	Workers in mixed or undefined materials :— Makers of musical instruments. Makers of vehicles not returned as metal workers or woodworkers. Repairers of railway wagons. Makers of surgical and dental instruments. Dental mechanics, etc., etc.
22.	Persons employed in transport or communication. G.P.O. workers (except clerical). Railway transport workers. Road transport workers. Water transport workers, etc., etc.
23.	Commercial, finance and insurance occupations (excluding clerks) : All workers in retail businesses. Persons employed in finance and insurance, etc.
24.	Persons employed in public administration and defence (excluding professional and clerical) :— Civil service, local government. Police. Servicemen.
25.	Professional occupations.
26.	Persons professionally engaged in entertainments and sport.
27.	Persons engaged in personal service.

28. Clerks, draughtsmen and typists. Secretaries and registrars of companies. Heads or Managers of commercial departments.
29. Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Packers.
30. Stationary engine drivers, dynamo and motor attendants :—
    Crane drivers.
    Boilermen.
    Oilers and greasers of engines and machinery, etc.
31. Other and undefined workers :—
    Housewives, etc.
32. Schoolchildren.

Erythema Nodosum.—The following three cases of Erythema Nodosum were brought to the notice of the department :—

1. A female, aged 13 years. Onset 10.3.51. Sister of case 2. Case of open T.B. living in the house. Mantoux test positive.
2. A male, aged 4 years. Onset 1.4.51. Developed lesions the day after case 1 returned from hospital. Tuberculin test positive.
3. A male, aged 1 year 11 months. Onset 17.4.51. Tuberculin test strongly positive. T.B. family history.

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies decreased from 6 in 1950 to 4. These patients were given 8 baths followed by treatment with benzyl-benzoate emulsion. Two of the cases were children and two adults.

One cleansing bath was given in addition.

Disinfecting and Cleansing Station.—The 4 cases of scabies mentioned in the preceding paragraph were dealt with at the Disinfecting and Cleansing Station, as also was the cleansing bath. One thousand, four hundred and eighty-six articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam or hot air a decrease of 1430 on the figures for 1950. Two hundred and twenty-five articles were destroyed at the request of the owners.

Three hundred and twenty-eight rooms were disinfected. The reasons for disinfection are shown in the undermentioned table :

	Rooms
Scarlet Fever	23
Erysipelas	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	27
Tuberculosis	33
Cancer	43
Other Diseases	5
Vermin, etc.	194
Measles	1
Total	328

Sonne Dysentery.—Seventy-eight cases (including 7 symptomless excretors) were notified during 1951. Six additional cases with positive stools, 13 family contacts with symptoms but negative stools and 5 symptomless excretors were found during investigation of the notified cases. These 24 were not notified. There were no deaths. The total number of symptomless excretors was 12.

Five cases had relapses or re-infection.

Onset of notified cases.

December,	1950.	14.
January,	1951.	24.
February,	,,	7.
March,	,,	3.
April,	,,	4.
May,	,,	16.
July,	,,	1.
September,	,,	1.
Unknown,		1.
	Total	71.

Onset of cases not notified—Stools Positive

January,	1951.	2.
February,	,,	3.
April,	,,	1.
	Total	6.

Onset of cases with symptoms not notified—Stools Negative.

January,	1951.	11.
April,	,,	1.
May,	,,	1.
	Total	13.

Age and Sex Incidence.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1— 5	17 (5)	18 (3)	35 (8)
—10.	7 (2)	4 (3)	11 (5)
—15.	— (2)	2 (1)	2 (3)
—20.	—	2	2
—25.	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)
—30.	2	6	8
—35.	3 (2)	3 (1)	6 (3)
—40.	2	2	4
Over 40.	4 (1)	4 (2)	8 (3)
Totals.	36 (13)	42 (11)	78 (24)

Cases not notified and symptomless excretors in brackets.

Symptomless Excretors.—Duration of excretion from 1st positive to 1st of three successive negatives.

Days.	Males.	Females.
3	1	—
4	1	2
5	1	1
6	1	1
8	—	2
11	1	—
13	1	—
Totals	6	6

Number of days from Onset to 1st of three successive negatives. (Notified cases).

Days.	Males.	Females.
2	—	1
4	4	5
5	1	3
6	3	1
7	2	2
9	3	4
10	3	5
11	6	1
12	1	4
13	—	1
15	—	2
16	2	3
17	2	1
19	1	—
21	1	—
22	—	1
30	1	1
32	—	1
36	1	—
Unknown	3	1
Totals.	34	37

Cases of " influenzal " colds were noted in 14 household contacts of dysentery cases. These " colds " occurred at the same time or 7—14 days before the onset of the dysentery cases and 7 of the notified cases of dysentery had an attack of " influenza " 2—7 days before the gastro-intestinal symptoms commenced.

In three of the families, male relatives had suffered from Sonne Dysentery whilst on active service.

Thirty-five of the notified cases and one of the cases not notified, gave one positive specimen only, followed by a series of negative results.

The disease spread rapidly in the nursery school and nursery classes. Although the disease was generally mild, there was a number of severe cases and in most cases several days of debility followed the initial attack.

These figures do not give a true picture of the incidence of Sonne Dysentery in the Borough because a considerable number of persons suffering from mild gastro-intestinal symptoms did not consult a doctor. These cases may not be aware of the care and precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease and if they are working with children or are food handlers they may be responsible for passing the germs on to others. As only a very minute number of the germs causing Sonne Dysentery are necessary to give rise to symptoms, the need for careful hand-washing before preparing food and after using the toilet is very important.

Intensive investigation of each case was carried out but no common vehicle of transmission of the organism was discovered. Case to case infection appeared to be the general mode of spread either by faulty personal hygiene or contamination of food and utensils by infected fingers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Examination of Employees.—Nine males and 7 females were medically examined by the Medical Officer of Health and all were considered fit for employment in the service of the Council.

Cremation.—Six hundred and thirteen cremations were carried out at the Kettering Crematorium during the year.

In the first year, 15 " out of town " cremations took place, 182 in 1948, 260 in 1949, 354 in1950, and 455 in 1951.